App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1940
(Cens)

File No. 4-40
Serial Nos. 1-2

Later References.

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 2

Part B for ~~Aug 40~~ July 40

SUBJECT.

Printing of a paper on "the Coming Census to be Read by the Census Supt. at the Mysore Civil Service Assn meeting to be held in Aug 1940.

2) G. 645-7 / dt 22-7-40.

To.
The Census Supt.
" Comptr.
" Supt. Govt. printg

Approves the —— at the Govt. Press.

WD 0578—GPB—22,500—12-9-39

printing of a paper on the coming Census to be
288 – read by the Census Supdt at the Mysore
Civil Services Association meeting to be held in August 1940

General and Revenue Secretariat | Census | File No. 2 | of 1940. | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

From the Census Superintendent in mysore
Letter No. 853/ dated 6.7.40.

Requests permission to get 600 copies of the above paper to be printed for distribution among the Census Officers & Census Supdts to

Submitted with a draft G.O for approval

BRG 17/7/40. The Census Supdt has not stated whether the work would be got done at the Govt Press or at a Private press. It is presumed that it will be got done at the Govt press.

BRG 17/7. Ley 17/7

Dept Ley) Cr 17/7 Ce 18/7

2nd Mbr) Ce 17/7 Ce 18/7

No. G. 645-7/ dated 22/7/40.
To the Census Supdt, the Comptroller the Supdt Govt printing & Stationery.

Approves of the above proposal, the printing work being got done at the Govt Press

B
27.7.40.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL
18 JULY 1940
No. 748

TYPING 19 JULY 1940 2

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Census. 69-40-1 Gen-2

No. 853 Revenue Dept.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT IN MYSORE,

Dated, Bangalore, the 16th July 1940.

FROM P.H. KRISHNA RAO, Esq., M.A.,
CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

Central Records
13. JUL. 1940
GOVT. OF MYSORE

To The Secretary to Government
Development Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the perusal of Government a paper on "THE COMING CENSUS" which I propose to read before the meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association next August.

2. A copy of this was forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India for his approval and for any remarks that he may have to offer on the innovations I propose in the Mysore Census, most of which have already been approved by Government. I enclose a copy of my letter to the Census Commissioner. While conveying his approval to the Note and to the contemplated procedure, he observes "I have read with much interest your paper on the coming census. I congratulate you upon an excellent and well balanced note; particularly I observed the skill with which you have presented what our census will try to do and what remains for others to do, and in general the fact that the proper functioning and highest value of a census are attained when it operates with instead of outside the main life of the region. I am very glad to see presented some of those matters which we discussed in the two pleasant rail journeys we made together in January."

I request permission to get 600 copies of the Paper printed for distribution to the Census Officers and other Census Superintendents as the Paper will serve to educate the public and to instruct all Charge Superintendents in the Scheme of the Census in general and what we intend to do in Mysore in particular.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

ss/-

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

D.O. letter No.1694 dated 29-6-40 from the Census Superintenden in Mysore, Bangalore to the Census Commissioner of India New Delhi.

I am forwarding by separate packet draft of a paper on "the coming Census" I propose to read before the Mysore Civil Services Association next August. I would like to have an assurance from you that I have correctly understood your scheme and would much appreciate your remarks on the innovations I propose in the Mysore Census.

I have several objects in view in writing this paper. The first and foremost, of course, is to invite the suggestions of my colleagues on the proposals. The second is to put down on paper my thoughts which are floating in the air. The third is that the paper might serve to instruct all Charge Superintendents in the General Scheme of the Census and what we intend to do in Mysore in particular. The fourth is that it might serve as an answer to the question that is frequently put to me by the members of the Press and the Public as to what we are going to do at the next Census.

Copies of this paper will therefore be distributed not only to the Members of the Civil Services Association but will be sent to all Charge Superintendents and will be made available to the Press and Public. That is why I should like to have the seal of your approval. I also intend sending copies to the Census Superintendents of other States and Provices for information.

Begging to be excused for the encroachment on your valuable time.

****

" C o p y "

ss/- Census Superintendent.

kn.

THE COMING CENSUS.

The question is frequently asked as to how the Census of 1941 will differ from past Censuses? "What are the additional statistics to be gathered and what are the new investigations to be made?" This is indicative of the very general desire that opportunity should be taken of every decennial census to gather as much useful information as possible. The Census Department, as you are well aware, is not permanent. It comes into being a year before the actual census and disappears about a year or two later. People are naturally anxious that while it lasts, the fullest use must be made of the organisation.

2. But the organisation itself has its limitations. The first and foremost is the question of cost. The Finance Department will not allow any substantial increase in the cost of taking the Census unless there are substantial grounds for such an increase. It has all along been the practice to compare the cost of each census with the cost of previous censuses in each State or Province and also to compare the cost per capita with the cost in other Provinces and States. Every Administration therefore desires to keep down the cost as much as possible. An additional table in a census means more time, more establishment and more money. There is also a limit up to which Government can afford to spend on taking a census in these difficult times. It was very doubtful until recently whether the Government of India would agree to take a Census at all in 1941.

3. Next there is the consideration as to what a general census can be reasonably expected to do. It can certainly not displace technical expert or detailed investigation into human problems which are legion. It

It can at best draw the broad outlines of the problems, leaving the details to be filled in by special enquiries.

4. The activities of the Department are further restricted by the personnel available. Census work is mostly voluntary and honorary. The brunt of the work is still borne by the officials of the Revenue and Education Departments, working outside office hours; and there is a limit even to the Revenue Officers' overtime work. The type of enumerator and Supervisor available imposes its own limitations. An enquiry which a person is asked to conduct should not be beyond his comprehension. There is no meaning in asking an enumerator to put a question whose import he does not understand, which he is not capable of explaining to the enumerated, and the answer to which he cannot record in an unambiguous manner.

5. There is also no use in putting a question the answer to which, as you know, will in all probability, be incorrect or deliberately false.

6. I wish people would bear these limitations in mind when they make demands on the Census Department for additional statistics or additional investigations. It is the intention of the Census Commissioner for India, and it is my intention, that within these limitations the next Census should be an improvement on all former Censuses. We wish to adopt methods which have been tried with success elsewhere; to try experiments in new methods in order to reduce expenditure and to present facts and figures in a more rational form.

6. As an example of the first I may mention the adoption of the "Pad" system in place of the "Schedule" system of enumeration. It was the practice hitherto

to note the census particulars of several individuals on the same page in a book called the "Schedule" and then to abstract the particulars of each individual on to a separate slip for sorting purposes. This involved double work and extra time and money. The method of enumerating directly on to slips was tried with great success in Baroda in 1931 and will be adopted all over India in 1941.

78. As an example of the second, I may mention the change in the method of taking the Census. It was usual to do the final enumeration or the actual taking of the Census between 7 P.M., and 12 mid-night on the Census night. As a large majority of the population live in dwelling houses which are their usual place of residence and changes - say within a month - are very rare, this population may as well be enumerated during the day as during the night and the enumeration may even be spread over a period of several days, as a person is generally enumerated against his usual place of residence though he may be absent from it at the time of enumeration. This will obviate not only the rush on the final census night but will enable each enumerator and supervisor being given a larger jurisdiction, reducing the total number to be employed and affording better scope for the selection of proper persons. This will also do away with the necessity to enumerate people in trains, fairs, shandies etc., as the people found therein will have been mostly enumerated against their usual place of residence. This new method will thus leave, for enumeration on the final census day, only wandering tribes, temporary sojourners in hotels, choultries etc., the street-dwellers and the homeless. The enumerators and the enumerated alike will, I am sure, thank the Census

Department for this innovation.

8. As an example of the third point, I may mention the re-arrangement in, and the change in the form of, the questions in the new Census questionnaire. Emphasis is laid first on dependency so that all dependents - whether wholly or in part - may first be eliminated to arrive at the figure of "non-dependants". The words "earners" and "workers" which led to much confusion and misunderstanding in former censuses have been deliberately omitted. The classification now is into dependents and non-dependents. The population will be divided into those who are dependents on others for their livelihood and those who are not. The phrase "means of livelihood" will be substituted for the word "occupation" as it is more easily understood. The dependents will be classified according to the means of livelihood of the person on whom they are dependent.

9 ~~10~~. The next class of persons to be eliminated are the unemployed. Unemployment may be the result of choice or of necessity. Some non-dependents may have independent means of livelihood and may not care to seek employment. We are concerned with those who are in search of employment but without success. The questions about unemployment are designed to ascertain ~~them~~ particulars about such individuals. The extent of unemployment among the educated will be ascertained from the answer to the question as to how far a person has read and what examinations he has passed coupled with the answer to the question re: unemployment.

10. Coming to the question of those in employment, a person may have an independent occupation of his own or he may be employed by some one else. In the latter case information is sought about the business of the employer so that the figures of persons employed by each industry or b business may be ascertained. If a person is in business

independently, he is asked whether his business finds employment for others also; and if so, for how many paid assistants and how many members of his family, in order to determine whether the business is a cottage industry or otherwise. Persons who have employment are then asked as to which is their principal occupation and which are their subsidiary occupations in the order of importance. All subsidiary occupations will be recorded, instead of confining ourselves only to one important subsidiary occupation as in the past, and it will also be ascertained whether the subsidiary occupations are perennial or seasonal.

11. I may mention one other important change. The questions about infirmities have been omitted as not serving any useful purpose, and questions regarding fertility have been substituted in a tentative way.

12. Coming now to the special features of the next Census in Mysore the following deserve special mention:--

1) The Cattle Census will be correlated with the Population Census.

2) Certain essential rural and urban statistics will be collected during the Census and made available for reference in each village, taluk and town.

3) A survey will be made of the house room available for each family in urban areas, and

4) A Census will be taken both of Cottage and Organised Industries.

It is still under consideration whether it is feasible to take an economic census as part of the general census and if so, what its scope should be.

13. Cattle Census:- A census of the cattle may be easily taken along with the census of persons as, in any case, the enumerator would be visiting ~~each~~ a house and as the counting of the heads of cattle in each house, would not add much to the labour of the enumerator, who is required to record the answers to no less than 23 questions in respect of each

individual. But the particulars about cattle will not be in such detail as in the Cattle Census. To may, for instance, note the number of bullocks, cows, buffaloes and ponies in each Municipal Division of Bangalore City, without going into details about their ages, and omit sheep, goats and donkeys as they form but a small fraction of the total live stock in the City and do not much affect the City's economic life. A house to house cattle census correlated to the people's census has this advantage that it enables us to know the classes of people that keep cattle, its bearing upon their economic life and so on. But as I have said already, the Census Department can only give the broad outlines. Further studies in this field must be pursued by the Live Stock Department, and the ~~local~~ Municipal Administration ~~and the University~~. The Live Stock Department may study what are the breeds of cows and buffaloes that are usually kept in the City, their milk yields, the period of yield, the proportion of milkers to dry cows and buffaloes, how far the local milk supply meets the demand in the City and how far it is dependent on outside supplies and so on. The Municipal Administration will know in what Divisions there are a large number of cattle and can study the conditions under which they are housed and take steps to regulate and improve them. They may find it necessary, as in the case of some Municipalities in India, to prohibit the keeping of cattle within certain areas and to prescribe the conditions under which they may be kept even for domestic purposes.

14 ~~26~~. Essential statistics:- Statistics about a village, as you all know, are contained in one of the village account forms. But they are too elaborate and are not available to the public. It was suggested at the Conference of Census Superintendents that an abstract of essential statistics may be published for each village, town and taluk along with the census tables for these areas. This suggestion

has been adopted and steps have been taken to exhibit in the case of villages:--

1) the number and kind of houses,
2) the number of families engaged in industries other than agriculture,
3) the population according to sex, religion and literacy,
4) the facilities that exist regarding water supply and lighting,
5) the existence of schools and medical institutions or the distances from the nearest institution,
6) the areas cultivated in 1931 and/941 and the number of cattle in 1931 and 1941.

15 M. In the case of Urban areas the abstract will show in addition, the average floor area available per family in each Division or Ward.

16 M. House room:-- This leads me to the question of housing both in urban and rural areas. It is generally assumed that conditions in urban areas are generally worse than those in villages; because, the village population is supposed to be spread over the entire area of the village including cultivated fields and uncultivable waste, whereas the urban population is restricted to the built area or the Municipal boundary. But we actually find that conditions in some villages especially where lands are valuable, such worse than in towns; - the village site is congested, roads and lanes are irregular and narrow, there is no proper drainage or ventilation and there is no room for expansion. The next census will therefore determine the persons per acre of built area both in rural and urban areas.

17 M. The conditions in urban areas will however, be studied in greater detail. There is a rapid growth of population from decade to decade in some towns and cities of industrial and commercial importance such as, Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Bhadravati, Davangere and Mandya. It would be worth while studying if the growth in house room has kept pace with the growth of population. Such surveys

were made in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad and Sholapur in 1931. I think the time has now arrived for such a study in this State also, and I propose to make it not only in respect of the six place mentioned above, but of all urban areas so that the conditions in these six places may be compared with conditions in other urban areas in the State. There will be this important difference from similar studies made elsewhere; - the statistics have been collected elsewhere in terms of rooms, that is to say, families are classed into those living in one room tenements, two room tenements, 3 room tenements and so on. But this does not give an idea of the accommodation available for each family as the dimensions of the rooms are not given. I therefore propose to show the accommodation ~~available for each family~~ not in terms of the number of rooms but in terms of floor area.

18. Industrial Census:-- A special industrial census was taken for the first time in 1911, after the population census and was confined to Mines, Factories, Mills etc., using mechanical power and employing at least 20 persons. In 1921, the special industrial census was extended to include all establishments employing 10 or more persons on definite remuneration, whether power was used or not, but it did not include the cottage or family industry where the work was carried on by the members of the family and the profits ~~were~~ shared by them. In the Census of 1931, the statistic about organised industries were not compiled as the census did not yield useful results, but statistics were, for the first time, compiled about rural and cottage industries. In order to ascertain the industrial development of the State since 1921, I propose that a special census be taken in 1941 along with the general population census, instead of subsequent to it, in respect of all industries in the

State irrespective of whether they use mechanical power or not and whether the number of persons employed is more or less than 10. For purposes of comparison with previous censuses the industries will be classified into those employing (1) less than 10 (2) from 10 to 20 and (3) more than 20 persons. But no factory will be left out simply because it employs less than a certain specified number. As distinct from those factories, special statistics will also be collected about cottage industries - the cottage industry being defined as one which is practiced by the members of the family without any hired labourers on monthly remuneration. This will enable us to have a complete idea of the people occupied in the several industries - both cottage and organised. ~~- and to check~~ The results of the Special Industrial Census will be checked with the result as ascertained from the general schedule about persons earning their living from industries.

19. Economic Survey:-- Opinion is much divided as to how far this should form part of the general census. This was attempted in 1921 in this State. Statistics were collect-ed under the following heads:--

(a) The economic conditions and movements of labour.
(b) Density and overcrowding in industrial centres.
(c) The conditions of rural trade.
(d) The conditions of female labour in industries.
(e) Influence of caste on industrial development.
(f) Rural and Cottage Industries.
and (g) Production and consumption of the Chief articles of food stuffs.

20. An economic survey was conducted in the State of Travancore in connection with the last census and statistics were collected about private wealth, private income, indebtedness, and savings or deficit per annum. No other State has attempted this before and it is not certain if Travancore will repeat the experiment. The difficulty in undertaking an economic survey is that in the first place, it is considered that it is not part of the work of the Census Department to pry into the financial conditions of an individual. The

The General Census does not even ask what a person's income is/~~and~~ In the second place even if an investigation is made, it is not certain that people will always come forward with the truth. The nature of the questions to be asked and the scope of the enquiry will also depend upon the object with which such an enquiry is ~~to be~~ held. Some special surveys have already been made in connection with the relief of indebtedness, the condition of the coffee industry and so on and several reports are already available about special investigations by the Department of Industries and Commerce and the Department of Agriculture and the University. I invite your suggestions as to whether a general economic census should be taken at all/and if so, what form it should take under present circumstances.

20 22. Another departure I want to make is in the method of presentation of the census figures in my reports. The linguistic maps in the Census reports now show principal languages spoken in each Administrative Unit, and are indicated by different coloured squares for each language. They give a disjointed idea of the principal languages in particular regions whether under a single administration or a group of administrations. A map of the Kannada country printed along with this paper has been prepared by me from a study ~~along with this~~ of the Census Reports of the Mysore State, the Hyderabad State, the Provinces of Coorg, the Bombay Presidency and the Madras Presidency. Areas in which more than 50% of the population speak Kannada are alone included in this map. The percentage naturally falls off on the borders of the Kannada country where other neighbouring Kan languages make their influence felt. These border lands are shaded in the map.

21. It is remarkable how this map prepared from a study of the Census reports corresponds with the area described as a Kannada speaking country in the Linguistic Survey of India published in 1906.

"Kanarese is the principal language of Mysore and the adjoining parts of Coimbatore, Salem, Ananthpur, and Bellary. The frontier line thence goes northwards, through the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, as far as Bidar, where it turns almost due west on to about the 78th degree, and, further southwards so as to include the south-eastern portion of Jat and Daphlapur, Kanarese is also spoken in the extreme south-east of Satara, in Taluka Tasgaon; to some extent in the Aundh State of the Satara Agency; and in the South of Belgaum, and, further to the west, in Kolhapur almost so far west as the town of Kolhapur. The line thence turns southwards following the Ghats to about Honawar, where it goes down to the sea. In North Kanara, Kanarese is the official language all over the district. It is the principal language of South Kanara, with the exception of the southernmost corner. The frontier line thence coincides with the southern frontier of Mysore. Kanarese dialects are also spoken in the Nilgiris, and the language has, lastly, been brought by immigrants to Madura and to the Central Provinces.

Kanarese is bounded on the north and west by Marathi and its dialect Konkani, on the east by Telugu and Tamil and on the south by Tamil, Kodagu, and Tulu.

22. A comprehensive idea of the principal language of all contiguous administrations is difficult to obtain without the aid of such a map. It should be easy to prepare similar maps for the Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Mahrati regions in South India. I would therefore strongly advocate the inclusion of such language maps in the All-India Census Report and possibly in Provincial and State Reports as well in place of the present linguistic maps. The prevalence of other vernaculars in the region may be indicated by noting the figures

of the population speaking such other languages as compared with the principal language.

23. Then again the village tables now give only the total population according to sex and as compared with the previous census. Now that separate electroates have been given to the Mahomedan and Christian communities, it would be useful to have population figures for each village according to principal communities viz., Depressed Hindu, other Hindu, Muslim, Christian and others and also give the figures of literacy in each community. In the Taluk tables at present literacy figures are furnished only by taluks and for the principal cities against each caste. It is not possible to deduce from these tables the percentage of literacy in urban areas outside cities. The next Census will exhibit literacy figures according to caste in each Municipal area as well.

24. An attempt will also be made to present the statistics according to districts, with district maps attached, showing the distribution of facilities like schools, medical institutions, co-operative societies &c., so that a comparative study may be made of the facilities that exist in each District, taluk and town. These are some of the directions in which the report may be improved. Others will naturally suggest themselves with longer study and a comparison of notes with Census Superintendents in other Provinces and States. In the meanwhile I should be extremely grateful if you would favour me with your suggestions.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

.....District.

Charge..... Hobli.....

Circle No:..... Village..... Block No:.....

House No:..... Person No:.....

QUESTIONS.

1. Name.
2. S e x.
3. R a c e, Tribe or Caste.
4. Religion.
5. Unmarried, married, widowed, divorced.
6. A g e.

7(a) No: of children born to a married woman and (b) No: surviving.

8. Her age at birth of first child.
9. Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else?
10. If so, means of livelihood of person on whom dependent.
11. Do you employ in your occupation (a) paid Assistants (b) members of household, if so, how many?
12. Are you in employment now?

13(a) Are you in search of employment? (b) How long?

14. Means of livelihood in order of importance: (a) main (b) subsidiary
& 15. (c) Portion of year during which each subsidiary occupation is followed.
16. If you are employed by some one else what is his business?

17(a) Were you born in this District? (b) If not where?

18. Mother tongue.
19. Other Indian languages in common use.

20(a) Can you both read and write? (b) If so, what script do you write?
(c) Can you only read?

21. Whether literate in English?
22. How far have you read? Give any Examinations passed.

23(a) Are you vaccinated or (b) had small pox?

* * * * *

MYSORE CENSUS 1941.

House List(for Rural Area).

ABB S T R A C T.

Taluk..... Circle No:.....
Block Nos..,.....

(a) Name of village.....
(b) No: given to it in the list of villages.....
(c) No: given in Column 1 of the Charge List,.....

1.HOUSES.
(Structures)
(a) Number of houses.....

Roof:	Terraced.	Tiled.	Mud-roofed.	Thatched.	Other (Zinc,Absestos etc),

Wall:	Stone.	Brick.	Mud.	Thatti.	Other.

(b) Area occupied by houses in acres.....
(

2. FAMILIES.

(a) Number of families:	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Xians.	Others.	Total.

(b) No: of families engaged in industries if any:

Name of Industry.	No: of families.

3. POPULATION.

	Hindus excluding depressed classes.	Depressed classes.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Others.	Total.
Adults. (M.						
(F.						
Children. (M.						
(F.						

4.WATER SUPPLY.

Wells: Public..... Other means of supply.....
Private....

5. Lighting if any.

6. Schools: Kind. No: under instruction. 6(a) Distance to the nearest School.

7. Medical Institutions if any.

7(a) Distance to the nearest Medical Institutions.

8. Area cultivated (in acres)

1931.			1941.		
Dry.	Wet.	Gar.	Dry.	Wet.	Gar.

9. Number of cattle.

	1931.	1941.
(a) Bullocks.		
(b) Cows.		
(c) Buffaloes.		
(d) Goats.		
(e) Sheep.		

Checked & found correct.

Signature.

Serial Number:	Municipal or Khaneshumari number.	Description of the building (dwelling house, chattram, shop etc.)	Roof: Terraced, Tiled, Mud-roofed, Thatched or other.	Wall: Stone, Brick, Mud, Thatti or other.	Census Number.	Name of the Head of the family and religion.	Number of sons in the house. Adults. M	F	Industry practised by the family if any.	Is there a well in the village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13

P.T.O.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE FORM.

1. This form should be filled up by Village Officers in Rural areas and Municipal and local officers elsewhere soon after house numbering is finished. Each list should be signed by the person preparing it in the place provided for the purpose on page 1.

2. The number to be entered in column 6 is the number painted on the house in the course of house numbering for the purpose of the present census. It is presumed that the sense in which the term HOUSE is used will have been well impressed on all Officers concerned by the Charge Superintendent.

3. In the case of a shop, chattram, etc., column 7 will be blank.

4. In column ~~10~~ 7, note the name of the head of the family and below it his religion. The religions under which the families have to be classified, are: (1) Depressed classes (2) other Hindus (3) Musalmans (4) Christians and (5) others.

5. In column 10+ 11, under "Children" include all under the age of 14.

6. The abstract in the facing sheet should be written up after all the entries in the list are completed.

7. Particulars for filling up items Nos: 4,5,6 and 7 should be gathered by local enquiry at the time of filling up the house list.

8. If there is no School or no Medical Institution in the village distance to the nearest school and to the nearest medical institution may be noted under the headings 6(a) and 7(a) respectively.

9. Information required for item No: 8 will be available in the Taluk Office records and in the Jamabandy accounts.

10. Item No: 9 can be filled with the help of the Cattle Census figures available for each village.

****

MYSORE CENSUS 1961.

House List(for Urban Area)

A B S T R A C T.

Charge..... Division.....

Circle.....

Block Nos.....

I. HOUSES (Structures)

(a) Number of Houses.....

Roof:-- Terraced. Tiled. Mud roof. Thatched. Other (Zinc,Asbestos &c

Wall:-- Stone. Brick. Mud. Thatti. Other.

(b) Total building area in acres.....

2. Families.

(a) No: of families:- Depressed Classes. Other Hindu. Musal- mans. Xians. Others. Total

(b) Average floor area occupied by each family.....

(c) Number of families engaged in industries:-- Name of Industry. No: of families.

3. Population.

		Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Xians.	Others.	Total.
Adults.	(Male.						
	(Female.						
Children.	(Male.						
	(Female.						

Checked and foundcorrect.

(Signature).

Serial number.	Municipal number.	Description of the building (dwelling house, chattram, shop etc.	Total area of the site.	Total covered area (including the area of all floors).	Roof. Terraced, Tiled, mud roofed, Thatched or other.	Wall. Stone, brick, mud, Thatti, or other.	Census number	Covered area occupied by each family (including the area of each floor).	Name of the Head of the family and religion.	No. of persons in the household. Adults. m.	f.	Children. m.	f.	Industry practised by the family if any.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12		13

P.T.O.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE FORM.

1. This form should be filled up by Municipal and Local Officers soon after house-numbering is finished. Each list should be signed by the person preparing it in the place provided for the purpose on page 1.

2. The particulars to be entered in column 1 to 7 both inclusive relate to building and the site on which the building is constructed and the entires to be made in columns 8 to 12, relate to individuals/ families occupying such building.

3. The number to be entered in column 8 is the number painted on the house in the course of house-numbering for the purpose of the present census. It is presumed that the sense in which the term HOUSE is used will have been well impressed on all officers concerned by the Charge Superintendent.

4. In the case of a shop, chattram, etc., column 10 will be blank.

5. In column 10, note the name of the head of the family and below it his religion. The religions under which the families have to be classified are: (1) Depressed classes (2) other Hindus (3) Musalma (4) Christians and (5) others.

6. In column 11 under "Children" include all under the age of 14.

7. The abstract on the facing sheet should be written up after all entries in the form are completed.

****

M. = Male.
f = Female.
l = Literate.

VILLAGE TABLE.

Name of village.	Depressed classes.				Other Hindus.				Musalmans.				Christians.				Others.				Total.				Total Popn.	Total Literate	1931 Population.
	m	l	f	l	m	l	f	l	m	l	f	l	m	l	f	l	m	l	f	l	m	l	f	l			

Caste, Tribe, Race.	Bangalore City				Bangalore District				Bangalore Taluk				Hosakote Town			
	M.	L.	F.	L.	M.	L.	F.	L.	M	L	F	L	M	L	F	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hindus.																
1. Adikarna-takas.																
2. Agasa.																
3. Banajara.																
4. Banajiga.																
5. Beda.																
6. Brahmin.																
7. Darzi.																
8. Devanga.																
9. Gangakula																
10. Ganiga.																
etc.																
Musalman.																
1. Pathan.																
2. Saiyad.																
3. Sheik.																
Christian.																
1. Indian Christian.																
Tribal.																
. Banajara.																
& so on.																

TALUK STATISTICS.

Name of village or Town.	Co-operative Societies.	Police Stations.	Schools.	Electric lights.	Pipe water.	Shandies (with day of the week).	Reading Rooms and Libraries.	Hospitals.	Vaidyasalas.	Maternity Homes.	Midwives.	Veterinary Dispensaries	V.P.Halls.	Travellers' Bungalows.	Musafirkhanas.	Activities of the Agricultural Department	Activities of the Department of I & C.	Large Irrigation Projects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:—

Letter No.853 dated the 16th July, 1940, from the Census Superintendent in Mysore, forwarding a paper on "The Coming Census" which is proposed to be read by him at the meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association in August 1940 and requesting sanction to get 600 copies of the same printed for distribution to the Census Officers and other Census Superintendents.

ORDER NO. 9645-7/blwns 4-40

BANGALORE, DATED 22nd JULY, 1940.

S a n c t i o n e d.

2) The work may be got done at the Government Press.

C. D. Srinivasa Char

for Secretary to Government
Development Department

To

The Census Superintendent in Mysore.

" Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

" Superintendent, Government Printing & Stationery.

NDA. 5

G. R. S. App. F VI—G. 2]

SUBJECT..... .....

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Diary No. of letter replied to .....

Section Census

File No. 4-40

Serial No. 2

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the. *19* } *Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

Date of issue 22/7/40 19

Signed by Mr. CSSC

Read— Letter No. 853 dated the 19th July 1940 from the Census Supdt in Mysore forwarding a paper on "The Coming Census" which is proposed to be read by him at the meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Assocn in August 1940 and requesting sanction to ~~Order thereon.~~ No. get 600 copies of the same printed for distribution to the Census Officers and other Census Superintendents.

Order. 9645-71

Sanctioned.

2. The work may be got done at the Govt. Press.

C. 17/7

By Secretary to Govt Development Dept.

To The Census Supdt in Mysore

" Supdt. Govt Press

BRS

May this be—

(i) printed?

(ii) treated as a standing order?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part?

(iv) translated?

(v) placed at the disposal of the Press?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part?